Generally cloudy.

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Good=Bye, 1896

This Is Your Last Day on Earth.

talked about for a long time to come. You are not responsible for much that happened in your time, although there are some who are uncharitable enough to make believe so. We're glad you came. and we are glad we are here to see you depart. Adieu, we'll all wear Dress Suits as you leave and as your successor comes in.

Closed New Year's.

Big 4 Route Cigar Sale

TIME CARD NOV. 1, 1896.

Trains leave Indianapolis Union Sta-

	A. M. TRAINS.			P. M. TRAINS		
Cleveland & Buffalo. New York & Boston. Columbus. Dayton. Springfield, O Shelbyville &	4.15 4.15 4.15	6.20	10.35 10.35 10.35	3.25	*4.50 *4.50	*6.23 *6.23
Cincinnati.	44.15	7.30	10.50	*2.45	5.30	*6.2
Louisville	*3.45	*4.15	corn	·245		****
Danville, Ill., &		*7.30	*11.45		*11.20	
Bloomington & Peoria	Directory.	I Water				1000
Chicago. Marion & Wabash	*12.05	7.10	*11.50 *11.50	3.50	5.15	
Goshen & Elkhart Benton Harbor Anderson	6,35	****	11.15		+4.50	
ATTRICT OUT	20.00	100000	A Change		75.00	77000

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Day ton, Torono	and	Der	OIL	۰
LEAVE INDIA	NAPOL	IS.		
Cincinnati Vestibule, daily	y		3:40 2	ı
Cincinnati Fast Mail, dall;	Y	*******	7:55 1	À
Cincinnati, Dayton, Toled	o and l	Detroit		
Express, except Sunday.			0:45	ä
Cincinnati Fast Express,	daily		2:45 1	þ
Cincinnati Vestibule, daily	********		4:45]	à
Cincinnati, Dayton, Tolede	o and I	etroit,		
daily			7:05 1	þ
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Receives Deposits of ONE DOLLAR AND UPWARD, at any time, and allows interest a meeting I shall begin training for the on all deposits remaining six months or

All money deposited may be withdrawn in full, with no deductions whatever for fine or fees. This is no experiment. The State University team played a game of Association has been doing this successfully since 1891. For further information | grounds, their contestants being the Texas call at the office.

32 East Market St. (Journal Building). CHARLES KAHLO, Secretary.

"RAILROADED" TO PRISON.

Writ of Habeas Corpus Granted Isaac

Zuker, the Incendiary.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.-Justice Bryon granted a writ of habeas corpus last night in the case of Isaac Zuker, convicted firebug, who was taken to Sing Sing yesterday on a thirty-six years' sentence for arson. The document was served on Warden case promises to involve a question of contempt of court. Sentence had scarcely was started on the road to Sing Sing. Counsel for Zuker telephoned the facts to Warden Sage, at Sing Sing, who would to-morrow. only consent to receive Zuker on the assurance that the sheriff of New York would be responsible in case procedings for contempt were instituted. The convict's lawyers accuse the sheriff of "railroading" their client in the interest of the insurance

Movements of Steamers.

from Glasgow; Zaandam, from Amsterdam, Werkendam and Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; New York, for Southampton ulda, for Naples; Teutonic, for Liverpool SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 30. - Arrived Lahn, from New York, for Bremen; Paris, from New York. Sailed: Spree, from Bremen, for New York.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30.—Arrived: Waes-and, from Philadelphia; Catalonia, from Boston. Sailed: Majestic, for New York. QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 31 .- Arrived: Germanic, from New York, for Liverpool. ANTWERP, Dec. 29. - Sailed: Pennsyl vania, for Philadelphia. ROTTERDAM, Dec. 30 .- Sailed: Amster-

dam, for New York.

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POWER & DRAKE Distributors of Fine Imported and Domestic Groceries, 16 North Meridian Street.

BICYCLE CLOSE

BUT TWO LAPS BETWEEN WALLER AND MADDOX IN 437 MILES.

His Way to New York.

ternational six-days' eight-hours-per-day bicycle contest, in progress at Convention Hall, was completed at 10:14 o'clock tonight. The leaders had made over 437 miles, and if this speed is maintained until the end of the contest it will far eclipse the previous record, which for six days is 752 miles and 14 laps, made by Ashinger, one of the contestants in the present race, at Boston, in 1891. Waller, the "flying Dutchman," continued to keep the lead of two laps which he had when time was called last night. Maddox made a plucky but ineffectual attempt to close the gap between him and the leader, which was caused yesterday by Maddox puncturing his tire. During to-day the men kept well together, except that Waller and Maddox made a lap on the bunch, and Foster, who during the latter part of the evening lagged behind the others. All are keeping up fairly well nowever, and do not seem unusually weared by the exertions of the past three days. Waller is having considerable trouble with his eyes, and his friends fear they may yet operate to his disadvantage during the latter days of the racing. They appeared to be almost closed to-night as he shot around the ellipse. He is looked upon as the probable winner if his eyes do not fail him. Eddie Bald paced the men for a short time this afternoon. George S. Ball, the local rider, who entered Monday after disadvantage, and who was suffering sickness on the wheel yesterday caused him lose so much time, and he saw there was no chance to catch up with the bunch Albert, one of the contestants who dropped out, has appeared in the role of trainer the remainder of the race. In the exhibition racing to-night Eddie Bald lowered his three-quarter-mile indoor record from 1:50 to 1:45, and Tom Linton his five-mile record from 12:06 to 11:561/2. At the close of today's racing the score stood: Waller, 437 miles 8 laps; Maddox, 437 miles 6 laps; Ashinger, 436 miles 10 laps; Lawson, 435 miles 1 lap; Hunter, 434 miles 6 laps; Chapple, 432 miles 7 laps; Foster 432 miles 6

Fitzsimmons Looking for a Fight. CHICAGO, Dec. 30.-Robert Fitzsimmons made a flying visit to Chicago this forenoon on his way to New York. He arrived from Omaha at 7:45 and left on the first train for New York. With him were Martin Julian and his trainers. Fitzsimmons is confident he will whip Corbett. "I am sure I can lick him," he said, "and will sign the articles of agreement as soon as I get to New York and have a chance to rest up a little. I want to fight him. and will agree to Stuart's articles. As to the place of battle, any place will suit me. provided we can fight to a finish. Mexico would be a good place, or possibly some Western city. Juarez has been suggested and is agreeable to me. I am tired of this chasing around and want a fight. My experience in the West was not pleasant, and as the judge rendered a decision against me in my case against Sharkey I shall pass the matter up. After I get to New York and fix up an agreement with Corbett for battle at once and will go into the ring prepared to whip him."

Bullfighters Think Football Brutal. MEXICO CITY, Dec. 30 .- The Missouri football yesterday at the Indianilla State University Neither side scored player named Tucker was seriously injured in the back of the neck by a kick. The great elevation was seriously felt by the players, who easily lost their wind. The spectators were mainly American and Eng lish residents and a sprinkling of Mexican club men. There is still talk of getting up a local team to contest with the Missouri team on New Year's day. The Mexican dailies generally condemn the game as brutal and express the opinion that the Latin race is too hot blooded to play the game without losing temper. Football is a great novelty here and aroused public interest, but it is not likely

that it can be acclimated in Mexico. Maggioli and Capron Tied. CHICAGO, Dec. 30 .- In the final game of the billiard tournament to-day Maggioli (300) defeated Capron (260), making a tie for first place. The score was 300 to 75 on Zuker yesterday before he | Winner's average, 166-14; loser's, 6. The tie will be played off to-morrow. Matthews and Sutton are tied for third and fourth

money and this tie will also be played off Old-Time Ball Player Dend. BOSTON, Dec. 30.-David S. Birdsall, an old-time professional ball player, aged fifa year ago. He was a member of the old Harlem Ball Club of New York, a member of the Nationals in Washington and in 1871 joined the old Boston club as a right

Cincinnati's Bicycle Show. CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 30 .- The Cincinnati Bicycle Board of Trade to-day anounced that an exposition of the products of bicycle manufacturers of the country, in all branches, would begin on Feb. 20 at Hor-

ticultural Hall and continue till Feb. 27. Rebate Agreement Ratified. CHICAGO, Dec. 30 .- The meeting of window-glass makers and jobbers terminated to-day. The rebate agreement reached yesdefinitely announced that there would be port. We have forced the authorities at Don Jaimel, who, the father adds, is in no increase in prices.

ANXIOUS FOR PEACE

Their Agents, However, Are Deter-

FILIBUSTERS

TUG DAUNTLESS AND THE COMMO-DORE PERMITTED TO CLEAR.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.-Representatives of the Cuban Junto in this city have been evening on the pending negotiations beto a restoration of peace in Cuba. Whenever peace is declared in the island the to an end; their collections from cigar street. It is, therefore, only natural they should go about informing credulous corwould seem the Cuban rebellion consists largely of a small coterie of professional Cuban patriots in Jacksonville, Washington, New York, and of the colored element in eastern and central Cuba. The business anxious for a speedy and peaceful adjustment of the differences between the islandend that the material interests of the island may be up built and trade re-established hands of Senator Hale and other leaders either be used by them in debate against the Cameron resolution next week, or laid before Congress by Mr. Olney in the form countries are being worked into shape, and a treaty contract will be submitted ere

DAUNTLESS AND COMMODORE.

Clearance Papers Granted Two Notorious Filibastering Steamers. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- For the first to clearance papers leaves the situation so far as she is concerned, quite as in volved as before, as the statutes prescribe that before clearance shall be granted for any vessel bound to a foreign port the owners, shippers and consignees of cargo shall state under oath at what foreign port the cargo is to be landed, and severe penal- | tinez, in Pinar del Rio. ties are prescribed for violations of this requirement, including the confiscation of

Some time yesterday the secretary of the Jacksonville stating that the owners the Dauntless and her cargo would apply ville for celarance to a Cuban port with a cargo of arms, stating, however, that the action required by the statutes would no be taken. The question was asked whether. under these circumstances, papers would stating that application to clear the Daunt less for the port of Neuvitas, Cuba, with a cargo of arms, had been made, and asking instructions. This morning the secretary replied substantially as follows: "If the master of the vessel and the owners shippers and consignees of the cargo comply fully with all the laws and regulations concerning the manifest and take the oaths required you may grant a clearance to Neuvitas, Cuba. The oaths must be taken and subscribed in writing as required b Sections 4197, 4198 and 4200 of the Revised Statutes." The port named in the application as the destination of the cargo is on the northern coast of Cuba and is occupied by the Spanish forces. The treasury officials therefore are of the opinion that the oaths required by the statute will not be

at Jacksonvine wired the secretary of the same statement of facts as in the case of Commodore on substantially the same terms as were named in the former case no information had been received as to the movements of either vessel or whether the conditions imposed had been accepted.

Gave Revenue Officers the Slip. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 30.-The steamer Dauntless, which the government has granted permission to clear for Cuban not return for a week. The Dauntless gave the revenue cutters the slip yesterday, gotrip. The owners say that the vessel will been granted permission to clear with arms. and will do so in the morning. Several carloads of arms and ammunition are in the city awaiting shipment. A rather anomalous fact is presented in

that, if either boat shall clear for Cuba, the Spanish consul or vice consul will have to sign the clearance papers, this being required when a vessel clears for a foreign port. In this instance it would be a case of a Spanish officer affixing his signature to a document permitting a vessel to carry his government. Consul Zolis was asked if he would refuse to sign the clearance papers of the Dauntless. He said he could not refuse, as it was his duty to sign the papers. The cargo of both boats will be shipped to Salvador Cisneros, president of the Cuban republic, the Dauntless cargo is consigned to Nuevitas, and that of the Commodore to Santiago.

A Victory for Cubans. NEW YORK, Dec. 30 .- Tomas Estrada retary of 'the treasury relative to the Dauntless clearance: "This is a victory for us so far as it allows the boat to leave Washington to give us clearance papers,

although some time ago they declared that such boats as the Dauntless could not get them, except under stringent restrictions. This is a step forward. If a vessel clears for a certain port she has to give a reasonable excuse if she does not deliver her cargo at that point. But stress of weather, you know, or some other accident might compel her to throw the cargo overboard or deliver it somewhere else. We in New York know nothing of the Dauntless case. We hope it will result in a proper construction of the law which is now vague and difficult to understand. Even the authorities at Washington are all at sea regarding it, and it will be a good thing that we have got a ruling."

BOMB FACTORY.

Spaniards Make a Discovery in the

Mountains of Tumba. HAVANA, Dec. 30.-General Obregon, while reconnoitering in the mountains of Tumba in Pinar del Rio discovered a factory for making explosive bombs. There were three boxes of dynamite in the factory. Hundreds of native huts in the neighborhood were ordered burned and a woman, who was alleged to be the mistress of the Insurgent Nunez, was captured and sent to the jail at Candelaria.

Meager accounts have been received of an encounter between the Spanish column under Colonel Segura and the insurgents under Ruis Rivera, Maceo's successor in command of the insurgents in Pinar del Rio. It is known that Colonel Seguera, while reconnoctering on Dec. 25, at Brazo Nogale, near Pinar del Rio, came on a camp of the insurgents consisting of giving out interviews this afternoon and many huts. After a skirmish the Spanish continued their march and at Cabezabas, tween the United States and Spain looking | Rio Hondo, they met a numerous force of insurgents under Ruis Rivera, holding advantageous positions. The firing became general and the insurgents, nearly all of whom were negroes, wer dislodged and makers and others will stop, they will have dispersed after four hours of hard fightto change their diet of champagne and can- ing. They suffered heavily from the rifle vas-back duck to black bread and chuck and artillery fire at short range. The Span-steak. They thrive on agitation and tips ish column had two soldiers killed and a steak. They thrive on agitation and tips resulting therefrom which they are able to dispose of to brokerage firms in Wall street. It is therefore only natural there is the additional duty should be levied only against the refined article. The importers, the cane street. It is therefore only natural there is the additional duty should be levied only against export-bounty countries the additional duty should be levied only against the refined article. The importers, the cane could afford to sell sugar in New York in the feared might take place. The true banas fortress this morning. Vice Consul-General Joseph A. Springer was unable to sail for the United States, but he will leave

> on Saturday Ever since Dec. 21 people have been arriving at Guinnes from their country homes in the region about. and on horseback. It is a moving and piteous sight to see children and old men the clothes they have on. Residents can see from their dwellings at night in all

> rections burning cane fields. Several persons have been arrested Manzanilla, one being a physician, and quartermaster and a cavalry officer. The well-known planters Tomas and Ricardo Beattie have been given their liberty. after two months' imprisonment, nothing General Suguera has had a serious enounter on the heights near Pinar del Rio with the insurgent leader Perico Delgado. The Spanish troops sustained a loss of thirty-two soldiers and two officers killed and nany wounded. Details of this encounter are not allowed to be published. The Marquis of Apesteguia will sail on

> displeased with General Weyler's policy not allowing the planters to put in their publicly talked in Havana that the anabacoa has taken out thirty persons at night and had them shot without previous nformation as to the cause. Among those shot were several hunters, shepherds and others. Many of the families living at

> Juanabacoa are coming to Regla and to Erique Otazo, a naturalized American, has been arrested at Yaguaramas by Captain Marti, of the Guayables local guerrillas. He is kept in ignorance of the whereabouts of

his fate. rain near the station of Lugareno, on the Nuevitas Railroad line. The engine was train was obliged to return to Nuevitas. Country people from near Zuzaso, in the Remedios district, report that on Dec. 21 and 22 fifty armed insurgents passed there escorting 600 unarmed countrymen going as recruits toward Saacti Spiritus. The town of Cifuentes, in Santa Clara, reports that the insurgents are compelling pacificos to enter their ranks as re-

at the same time with Henry Delgado, the correspondent of the New York Mail and Express, says that he is also an American, has not entered a claim at the United States consulate and he has not proper proof.

men and women, has surrendered to the Spanish authorities at San Juan de Mar-Calixto Garcia had entrenched himself Paralejo. There was a hard fight, but no private details have been received up to this time, and it is not even known that non shots were heard there on Dec. 20 at night, and it is supposed by some that this was a Spanish gunboat firing at the Three Friends. It is reported that the Three Friends immediately ran southward without returning the fire. No casualties are known to have occurred in any gunboat.

DR. RIZAL SHOT.

be issued. Later in the day a telegram was Leader of the Philippine Island Re-

volt Executed by Spaniards. LONDON, Dec. 31. - The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: "There is much animation in political and military Captain General Weyler, who, it is expected, will be spedily recalled unless he gains striking successes.

"The government authorizes Gen. Polavieja, as captain general of the Philippines Dr. Rizal was shot at Mailla to-day, in the first sentenced under General Polavieja's Polavieja absented himself during the exeprevent a popular demonstration. Dr. Rizal reconciled himself with the Church of Rome and begged hard to be allowed to Canadian mistress be fore he died. His request, however, was refused, as well as the petition of his relatives to be allowed to take charge of his body, lest the funeral should be made a pretext for a demonstra-On his trial by court-martial Dr. Rizal admitted that he was the author of the constitution of the Philippine League. the object of which was revolutionary, but denied that he had taken any active part in

POOR SHOW FOR CUBA.

Spain Will Make No Concessions Until Western Provinces Are "Pacified." MADRID. Dec. 39 .- The Spanish premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, has informed the Imparcial of this city that Spain would premier, however, added that Spain would shortly introduce reforms in the Island of

El Liberal publishes an interview with Senor Sagasta, the Liberal leader, in which sympathy of Europe in maintaining her sovereignty in Cuba, but that Europe de-Senor Sagasta is also quoted as saying that he believes Senor Canovas del Captain General Weyler to the effect that he has cleared the province of Pinar del Rio of insurgents, in order to grant reforms which will be followed by autonomy. Continuing. Senor Sagasta declared that Captain General Weyler is himself an obstacle to the pacification of Cuba as he is impotent to quell the rebellion, adding: Diplomacy is more able to secure peace than force of arms. The vacillation of the government and vast expenditure of time and money is exhausting the resources of the country. The Liberal programme immediately contemplates the most ample constitutional and tariff reforms.' Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, again denies that he will resign the leadership of the Carlist party in favor of his son.

(Continued on Second Page.)

DISCUSSED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SUGAR INTERESTS.

Heard at Length by the Ways and Means Committee.

WIDE DIVERGENCE OF VIEWS that the present tariff not only failed to

PLEA FOR BEET GROWERS MADE BY MESSRS. OXNARD AND MYRICK.

Reciprocity Not Favored by the Former-Arguments of Southern Cane Growers and Others.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- The sugar before the ways and means committee inconsidered. The conflicting interests of the i producers, refiners and importers were brought out in sharp contrast. The prosugars. The latter were especially anxious that in imposing countervailing duties growers, the refiners and the beet growers

were each given innings by the committee. John Farr, of New York, opened the ar gument for the importers. Their recommendations, as presented by Mr. Farr, were: First, on all sugars testing 75 degrees or less, a duty of 1 cent a pound, adding hus wandering with nothing more than | .03c per degree to 100 degrees; second, an additional duty of about 4c differential on all sugars above 16 Dutch standard in color, to prevent refiners from entering refined sugars at the same duty as raw sugars of the same test; third, an additional discriminating duty on all sugars from bountyraised or lowered. This scheme, the importers estimated, would yield the governamount of sugar paying duty being about 1,500,000 tons, the average polariscope test Jan. 10 for Spain. The marquis has become being 92 degrees. In reply to questions from Chairman Dingley, Mr. Farr declared ported now, but owing to the strict interpretation of the law by the customs officials the tendency was to pay more duty

Mr. Farr was questioned by Mr. Payne, tions of the American Sugar Refining Com- he thought the dual system proposed by pany on the business. The importer asserted that only in occasional bargains could the American Refining Company fluence had been to reduce the price of sugar throughout the world. a cent, the importations of the last year had been 65,000,000 tons larger than ever be fore. A differential of &c a pound would enable the soft white sugars to compete

with the centrifugal refined. PLEA FOR SPECIFIC DUTIES Mr. Solon Humphreys, of New York chairman of a committee appointed by the sugar trade, explained the difficulties of an plea for a specific system. The change, he said, was unanimously demanded by the trade. Ad valorem valuations were unjust and impractical on account of fluctuations in prices. The sugar schedule had given the Treasury Department more trouble now in force. It had been estimated by the ground that it could not be made permadepartment that it would yield a revenue of \$43,000,000, but for the past year the revenue had been less than \$30,000,000, and under existing conditions it would not exceed \$21,000,000 for the current year. Higher prices for raw sugar undoubtedly would be would be so small it would not be felt by the average family. A duty beginning at three-fourths of a cent at 75 degrees would \$43,000,000 revenue. Production or sugar was now regulated by consumption. and no reduction in prices could be expect-Mr. Humphreys declared they were a disorganizing factor in the sugar business of The German government reover one-fourth of a cent a pound, which enabled Germany to dispose of all her surruin to all the British islands, so that they cent on bounty sugar imported into this country, the additional duty should equal

the bounties.
P. J. Smith, another New York importer, made a brief argument against ad valorem resenting the Cane Growers' Association of Louisiana, was the first to speak for the producer. He argued for a restoration of the duty of the act of 1883. He spoke of the stimulation produced by the bounty act of 1890 with the duty imposed therein on refined sugar, and frankly said if a similar provision could be made in the prospective law and its permanence guaranteed the sugar producers would prefer it. But, all things considered, they asked for a re-enactment of the provision in the act of 1883.

DUTY ASKED BY CANE GROWERS

In reply to a question by Mr. Johnson

Colonel Hill expressed the opinion that with

the protection asked the cane and beet susumption of this country. He further deif the bounty of 1890 had been continued that specific duties dependent on both polariscopic test and color standard be imposed in lieu of ad valorem duties; second. that, commencing with 1.40 per cent, for sugar testing 75 and under 16 Dutch standard, the rate be proportionately increased: third, that duties equal to export bounties be imposed to offset them; fourth, a proportionate duty on molasses; fifth, that the new tariff law have effect from the passage of the act; sixth, that reciprocity treaties. if adopted be without injury to the domestic sugar industry, on lines which recognize the overshadowing importance of developing sugar production in the United States and by such methods as insure a protection equivalent to that suggested. Senator Perkins, of California, presented

an argument in favor of the imposition of a specific tax of 11/2 cents a pound on imported raw sugar. He showed that United States is tons a year, all of which, if the interest is protected, he said, can be produced in a few years within our borders. He showed that the area capable of producing beet sugar was sufficient to more than supply the demand of the United States and that sugar beets can be raised on soil ranging in character from the alrich soil of California. He pointed out the fact that France alone produced sugar beets enough to manufacture all the sugar that we import and that Germany still greater producer of sugar of this character. Austria is also a large producer. These countries, he said, have protected their interests so it has been able to inare now increasing the bounties and duties ducers against the competition of other Euducers of the United States thus are forced nto competition with the protected sugar of Europe and for this protected sugar are

paying out nearly \$100,000,000 per year. This sum, he argued, should be retained in the United States and paid out to our own laborers, farmers and mechanics. The importance of the beet sugar interests was set forth, it being shown that the benefits conferred upon a country by giving a new source of revenue to its farmers, by build-ing up new and flourishing communities wherever a beet sugar factory is established, by the addition to the general prosperity which it makes furnished the reasons for the protection of beet sugar by foreign nations. The senator quoted from the re-

port of United States Consul Muth, who urged upon the United States the necessity of protecting the American sugar in-

MR. OXNARD'S ARGUMENT. Mr. Henry T. Oxnard, of Grand Island, Neb., president of the American Beet Sugar Society, in behalf of that industry charged give protection to the sugar raisers, but discouraged the investment of additional capital. It had been predicted that under the McKinley law the beet-sugar industry would grow rapidly and three refineries had been built early in the administration of that law, but since then fear of change had deterred new investments. Any schedule on sugar which had been in force since 1860, except that of the Wilson law, would permit the spread of beet-sugar growing. Beet sugar could be produced in twenty States, and under a proper tariff the United States could, in fifteen years, raise all the sugar necessary for home beet industry protested against rates which favored only the single State of Louisiana. No party, except that which framed the Wilson bill, had proposed any sugar rates lower than from 1% to 3% cents a pound. Mr. Oxnard delivered an argument in favor of a bounty and proceeded to quote departmental reports and other well as the most important schedule so far authorities to show that this country had soil, climate, energy and capital requisite to the production of all its own sugar.

garia had liberal duties and bounties enforced for this purpose. Cost of labor, uncertainty as to legislation, export bounties in other countries and decline in prices were all operating to keep capital out of investment in beet sugar. at 121/2 cents per hundred pounds less than American producers, and occasionally to sell surplus products below the cost. Give Americans a reasonable bounty, guaranteed to continue for a reasonable time and they would work wonders. The American was now obliged to compete with African cheap labor, as Egypt in the last fiscal year has sent \$3,257,000 worth of sugar to the United States in British bottoms which carried no capture the american market. For reasons, 876 legislated for free entry of sugar from Hawaii. This treaty had never met favor with the people, had cost \$48,000,000 and had not greatly increased our exports to that country. The estimated duties remitted by President to raise or lower duties on goods | the United States on Hawaiian sugar are \$61,000,000. He thought it was unjust to encourage these importations at the expense of revenue and our home producers. He urged the abrogation of the agreement.

Every other nation, even Sweden, which

could supply itself with sugar, had taken

every measure to do so. Even little Bul-

OPPOSED TO RECIPROCITY. Speaking of the conflicting interests in volved in giving adequate protection to the sugar growers, he pointed to the sugar refiners who bought and refined the foreign product, and to the millers of flour, and others who desired to use sugar in reciprocity agreements, to obtain concessions the Senate amendments to the Mills bill i 1888, which imposed a duty and also gave bounty, was now entirely practicable. Mr. Oxnard took strong grounds against any reciprocity. He thought a dual policy (both duty and bounty) would be fair to all interests and jeopardize none. Such a policy, he said, would increase the revenue out of which the bounty could be paid and would encourage the sugar industry.

The schedule he proposed was a duty of l cent per pound on all sugars testing 75 additional for each degree between 75 and 6 degrees, and 4 cents per one hundred pounds for every additional degree between 96 and 100, with ¼ of a cent differential or sugars above 16 Dutch standard. He asked countervailing duties against bounty-paying countries on both raw and refined sugars. The bounty he proposed was 34 of of each four years, the whole bounty to "Do you believe that a bounty would be permanent," asked Mr. Payne. "You remember, in 1894, you opposed it on the

"Yes." replied Mr. Oxnard, "I think would be permanent, because I believe the Republican party will continue in power.' "Why?" asked Mr. Wneeler, "because it has restored prosperity? Mr. Oxnard did not reply to this, not Mr. Payne when he asked facetiously if he believed this because of the encouragement given the Republican party in the beet

sugar States and the close squeeze in the Mr. Oxnard, in answer to questions from Mr. McMillin, said that the Eastern and Western refineries had divided the Amerito infringe on each other's territory, the Hawaiian treaty helping that agreement. PLEA FOR FARMERS.

Herbert Myrick, president of the Orange Judd Company, spoke in the interests of must resort to the same scheme or get out and was largely devoted to showing the commission both ways. They have found the Hudson river to the Pacific, from the Carolinas to the lakes, they can grow sugar beets as rich or richer in saccharine contents than those of Europe. factories established to afford a market for those sugar beets which they are willing to furnish at from \$4 to \$5 per ton. At these prices the crop is a profitable one. Every acre devoted to it will by so much reduce the competition in other of farming. What stands in the way of the American beet-sugar industry, he said, was mainly European competition. What duty on all imported sugar, with an additional discriminating duty from countries paying an export duty, equal to that Then, with such aid as the various States and localities interested may offer to secure sugar factories, the beet-sugar industry could be put on its feet in this country within a very few years. sugar-beet industry, he said, was on the high road to success under the McKinley Its repeal had brought it to a stand-Farmers realized that the time had come to look out for No. 1, and they proposed to do it. They will reward

> the party that goes back on the farmers. They cared more for their bread and butter, said the speaker, than for any political party, and are disposed to act accordingly In reply to Mr. Wheeler's questions Mr. Myrick said that the factory farthest south had been conducted in Staunton, Va., by Mr. O. K. Lapham, who had become convinced that beet sugar was the best crop for the middle South. Thomas R. Cutier, of Utah, a bishop the Mormon Church, read statistics of imports and exports between the United States and Hawaii, showing that the exports from the United States are of duties are rebated to the Hawaiian producers. The sugar imported from Hawaii would give employment in the United out the year. While much of the work in connection with the raising of bee s was being done by machinery, the weeding had to be done by hand, but the laborers of California would be glad of a chance to

the party that stands by them and punish

Sugar Company of San Francisco reduces the price in Utah so that we have to accept less than the price sugar is selling for in San Francisco. R. M. Allen, of Ames, Neb., spoke in behalf of the farmers of the transmississippi country. Low prices of wheat for years and corn at 11 cents, Mr. Allen said, had turned the thoughts of the Western farmers to beets. Beets were almost as desirable for cattle feeding as for sugar. During the morning session Francis B. Thurber, of New York, and W. J. Mc-

(Continued on Second Page.)

get down on their knees in the fields.

he said.

"Utah has felt the hand of the Sugar

to get into its own market the American

"The moment Utah tries

KENTUCKY OFFICIALS HURRIED OUT OF SALEM TO NEW ALBANY.

warranted Shooting of Young Rippey on the Land Farm.

PURE AND SIMPLE

A MAN ON INDIANA SOIL

Seymonr Minister Elected Chaplain for Prison South-State Dairy-

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SALEM, Ind., Dec. 30.-There was so

much indignation among all citizens in this section against the Louisville officers who yesterday invaded this county and murdered John Rippey, an innocent farm boy, that the men were removed from the jail this evening and rushed to New Albany by Sheriff Garriott. The two men, Detective John Sexton and Deputy Jailer John Brown, were indicted by the grand jury today and held without bail for murder in the first degree. Last night twenty of their farm the shooting took place, told his story to-day, and it removes all doubt about the affair. The two officers, with no warrant or official rights in this State, reached here late Monday night with a young man named Robert Land, who claimed to have located a Kentucky jail breaker on the farm of his uncle, Richard Land, seven miles from town. Following is the statement of Richard Land, who is a large farmer and extensive stock buyer. Land

came to town to-day and said: "Tuesday morning a few minutes before 4 o'clock my wife came to my bed, where I was sleeping with John Rippey, my farm hand, and said: There are some men out here who say they want to see you.' But when I opened the door they refused to tell their business. I hastily put on my clothes, took my revolver in my hip pocket and went out to the yard fence. There was a closed surrey. They said, 'Dick, come out to the carriage.' I was afraid they were robbers, and, as they refused to explain, I told them I would return to the house and around me and said: 'You shall not ; out,' and the door was locked. I asked for the shotgun, and my wife said it was my bedroom. Rippey, without any request from any one, knowing where he had put it, opened the door, leaving it open, and started for the smokehouse. My wife closed the door and refused to let me out, and we looked out the window. We heard Rippey say, 'I hain't, I hain't,' and, before the last words were out we saw the flash of a pistol and heard but one shot and then a grean.

We heard a rush upon him, and all was "It was too dark to see, but it looked as though there were four men in a body rushed on him. Rippey could not have been over eight feet from the point where he saw the flash. All was still, but the men struck matches, and we could see four of them bending over the body. They called for 'Dick' to come out, but the family was so scared and so sure of my being killed they refused to let me go. No explanation was made, and they did not come to the house. The killing was done about 4 a. m. Some time after we heard them say go quick and get the sheriff, and the surrey was driven off at a rapid rate. The mer were there until about 5 o'clock, when with the approach of daylight they disappeared and I was allowed to go out. I found the body near the smokehouse door, the gun was gone, also some cartridges. The men struck matches after the killing and went in and out of the smokehouse. the gun was empty; they had plenty of opportunity to load the gun and may have done so. I went to town and got the undertaker and telegraphed for the coroner. The surgeon found but one bullet in the body of Rippey, and that had penetrated the lungs and heart. Young Rippey's funeral and burial took place at noon to-day at Mill Creek and was largely attended. He was quiet and

inoffensive, and an orphan son of the late M. N. Rippey. giving the officers' side of the Indignation runs high, and is spreading rapidly. Last evening the jail was guarded by about twenty policemen New Albany and Louisville, This alone added fuel to the flame, as the people do not relish the idea of any foreign invasion of officers without authority. It is clearly shown here that Harry Brooks, the Kentucky jail breaker whom the offi cers were after, was not at Farmer Land's. Robert Land, who furnished Colone Watts with the information that cause him to send officers to the scene of Monday night's tragedy, and who acted as guid is seventeen years old. He made the following statement: "I heard Brooks was at Uncle Dick's through pap, who was in ia with him for three months, and knew all about the scheme to break jali. (By "pap young Land meant his father, Lewis Land who was charged with grand larceny an was incarcerated in the same cell with Brooks.) He let it out to ma last Sunday about Brooks being up here, and I heard 'em talking. He said he'd told Brooks to go up to Uncle Dick's when he got out and that when he went up to Salem, Brooks was working as a farm hand. When heard pap tell ma this I remember that Colonel Watts had offered \$100 for the arrest of Brooks, and then I thought I might

as well get this money and do a little Asked if he was sure that he saw Brooks escape from Richard Land's house, Robert said that he saw a man running through a cornfield near the house, and that he must have got out of a window. He says he knows Brooks was there.

Charles Richardson, the Salem livery stable employe who drove the officers an young Land to the farmhouse, corrol rates farmer Land's story and say further: "Before the shots were fired I heard Robert Land, who had gone further around the house than I did, call or Here he goes. Here he goes.' Land after ward told me that Brooks got out through a window and escaped, I drove back to town, got the sheriff up and telegraphed to Campbellsburg for the coroner. started back over the road to Land's house with the sheriff. We met the officers and young Land coming back. They had the shotgun. They told the sneriff that they

shot Rippey in self-defense. Farmer Land denies that a man named Brooks was employed on his place, though, it is said, he admitted that he had a farmhand named Duke, which was an alias given by Brooks at the Louisville jail. Several farmers say there is no doubt that Brooks was in hiding on Land's place, but whether he was harboring a criminal knowingly is

something that no one cares to venture Sexton and Brown have employed Attorneys John A. Zaring and Milton B. Hottel to defend them. The attorneys are of the opinion that the prisoners will be acquitted. Governor Matthews arrived in Salem this morning and seemes, much interested in

ject of his visit could not be ascertained to have any connection with the case. No Authority in This State.

the shooting of young Rippey, but the ob-

or make an arrest. It is regarded here as a most serious invasion of a sister State and it is expected to go hard with the